at. concluding another editorial, the *Times* says:—" We in what the diplomatists call a peaceful solution

will tend to the serious depreciation of diplomacy in general.

In concluding another editorial, the Times says.—"We believe in what the diplomatists call a peaceful solution of this present difficulty, but the peace of the world must be troubled in the same way no more." The Vienna semi-official Correspondence publishes in telligence from Constantinople of 27th ult., received via Trieste. The probabilities pointed to an immediate declaration of war, but the ambassadors had not abundood the hope that reciprocal concessions might yet be made. The Lloyds advices say that the Divan's resolve was an "eveniual" declaration of war. There ware six British and four French war steamers at Constantinople, including those stationed there for the special service of the ambassadors.

The fact that the Council had voted war, was, of course garnished with all sorts of rumors. It was said that an engagement had been fought between the Turks and Russians; that an Anglo-French had force was to occupy cortain passes of the Balkan and the Dardanelles forts, and that the Council had voted with all sorts of rumors. It was said that an engagement had been fought between the Turks and Russians; that an Anglo-French had force was to occupy cortain passes of the Balkan and the Dardanelles forts, and that the Council had been nominated to command 10,000 men, who were marching to embark at Toulon—all of which was purely fictitious.

The Paris Constitutionnel is enabled to state—probably by the sid of the French gevernment—the occurrences of the 25th and 29th ult at Constantinople. At the reiterated request of M. de Bruck, the internuncio of Austria, the Divan met on the 25th ultimo to deliberate anew on the Vienna note. The Divan was unanimous in deciding that the Forte could then, less than ever, in presence of the interpretation given to that document by the cabinet of St. Petersburg, accept it without its having first received the medifications indicated by Reschiel Pasha. That determination was to be communicated to the ambassadors of

he court newsmen. rious riots had broken out in Syria. Two hundred was wore killed in an outbreak in the province of

Serious riots had broken out in Syria. Two hunaired bersons were killed in an outbreak in the province of lapleause.

Referring to thelyague and unsatisfactory nature of the published despatches our correspondent takes occasion to somewhat the telegraphic enterprise of the presses in Great Britain and America. It is the fashion in England to depreciate the press of the United States, and to exalighte imperior "respectability" of the deary and dear priced these which supply the small proportion of Englanden who can read, what little information they possess respecting passing events. And yet, with these important affairs occurring in the East, the Times, the so-called "leading journal," and its rivals, can only procure occasionally a twenty-words despatch, of little or no authenticity, from Vienna and Frieste, in both of which cities manufactories of spurious news for the stock markets no toriously exist. This de-patch, filtered through illiterate clerks in the telegraph office, is dealt out to the provincial papers, under the misnomer of "telegraphic news, at a cost of about \$3 per week. There is, of course, no reason why the British public should be supplied with fuller intelligence if they are content with what they have but it is rather too British to boast of it as being superior to such arrangements as those of the associated press of this city, for instance, by which our intelligent commanity are kept booked up in whatever occurs throughout the length and breadth of our cortinent—as large as Europe. The other day the King of Holland's speech, of some are exist hundred words, was telegraphed over a distance of ninety miles, and the achievement was spoken of as a naw era in the art of telegraphing, which, for Britain, it certainly in the art of telegraphing, which, for Britain, it certainly

hundred words, was telegraphed over a distance of ninety miles, and the achievement was spoken of as a new era in the art of telegraphing, which, for Britain, it certainly was.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing upon the 3d of October, says.—The Wandowr of Vienna brings plontiful contributions to our Oriental news. At Constantinople, on the 23d of September, they were expecting the arrival of the auxiliaries to be sent by the Bey of Tunis, 10,000 strong. They were to be quartered at Varna, and fresh reinforcements were also looked for from Egypt. An English, French, and Austrian courier had arrived the day before, tringing, as was supposed, further exhortations to accept the Vienna note perc eximple. The state of public feeling was not more excited than hitherto reported in spite of the incessant preparations for war. Up to shat date, (23d.) the Divan had not come to any conclusion as to the acceptance or rejection of the Vienna note. A council was fixed for that evening. The four English and French frigates had landed (sic) at that part of the harbor where the Seragio joins the Mole. It is worth note that this is the first intimation we have as yet of the frigates having positively sailed up the Dardanelles. The Berlin papers even of this evening profess still to doubt the authenticity of the London sews.

From more than one source intelligence comes that a strong Russian force is being concentrated in the Caucasus, by some it is stated to be from 190,000 to 120,000 strong, and to be stationed on the frontier and along the coast of the Black Sea. The Angilury Allgemetic Dilung states that Russian troeps are being shipped from Sebatepol and landed on the east shore of the Black Sea, opposite to the fort Achalrich, on the frontier of the two erritories. The reason given was the concentration of larkish troops in that quarter.

The Lithographed Correpondence states that Baron Meymoort, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Austria, pas accompanied the Caur, and that the negotiations which sha

verity proportioned to the nature of his offence; but that any one firing a shot across the Janube should be punished with death.

The Vienna correspondent of the Krewz Zeitung, in reference to the Emperor's visit to Warsaw, writes.—

The reports of great political purposes, which will not fail to be attached to the loursey, will be best refuted by the circumstance that the Emperor will only be attended by a military suite. As little as it seems to be the intention of holding political conferences in Warsaw, just as little seems to have been debated in Olimuts. In fact, the present moment seems by no means calculated for political arrangements of any sort or kind between the Eastern Powers, inamuch as everything is in suspense to such an extent that the course things will take is not to be foreseen for the next few ensuing weeks. What Anstria, who follows exactly the same policy as Prussia, can for the moment do its contined to urgest entertations to peace in Constantinople. The confirmation to future coxtingencies is not to be foreseen, and there can be no arrangements and with reference to them. But what the two terman Powers will do in the extreme possible emergency, that of a European war, must be so plain that all verbal arrangements for this extreme contingency must be superfluous.

CASINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

arrangements for this extreme costingency must be superducous.

CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, the 7th inst, o take into consideration the alarming condition of urkish affairs. There was also a rumor that Parliament ould be summoned immediately, but this was doubtful. FRUSSIA'S POSITION.

A Vienna letter, of 1st instant, in the Kolner Zeitung, iates that the Prussian Ambassador at Constantinople as received peremptory instructions to second the representations of the Austrian Internuncio respecting the steption of the Vienna note.

THE QUESTION IN PARIS.

The Bulletin de Paris says that despatches were sent tout, per stemmer Solon, for the French and English Admirals is Besika Bay, instructing them to cuter the Darassical is Besika Bay, instructing them to enter the Darassical sent of the london Times, writing up the School of Getober, says —

The Franch Spronnent received has negat from VI

enna a tolegraphic despatch confirming the intelligence I communicated yesieriday with respect to the pression and to declare war against Russia rather than yield. I am is formed that the Turkish Ambassador in Paris has this afterneon sent a despatch by electric telegraph to nis colleague at Visinna, requesting to be informed forthwith whether the combined fleets have or have not as yet entered; but in any case, requesting to be informed forthwith whether the combined fleets have or have not as yet entered; but in any case, requesting to be informed forthwith whether the combined fleets have or have not as yet entered; but in any case, requesting an immediate answer.

I noticed yesterday the rumory in circulation with reference to a corps of the French army to be marched in the direction of Toulon, under the orders of Gen. Cannobert. I am not in a position to state in a positive manuer whether any resolution has been come to on that head. But it is asserted that, in the event of an engage, ment taking place on the Bambe, and the Turks being beaten, an Angle-French division will occupy a position somewhere near the Ralkan. While I do not, however, class it among the vague rumors which spring up in such plenty and sapidity from the actual state of affairs; the statement, or rather opticin, examates from persons in high position, but it ought, nevertheless, to be received with hesitation for the present. If any expedition of the kind were in contemplation, it is not easy to see how it could get to the Ralkan. It is true that it might with less difficulty pass through the bardanelles, to occupy advantageously Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmers, fortify the promonitory, and thus cover Constantinople, and of course the straits themselves; or it might take possession of the castles which guard the entrance of the passage. Rodosto. I should have said was expendited, at a council of ministers held at 3c. Cloud, that a covy d'arme of 30,000 men shall be embarked on board the Atlantic squadron, and sent onto to Constantinople

stance has only been the initial interpreter of the seniments of toleration which distinguish the Sultan towards his subjects.

The correspondent of the London News, writing from Constantinople upon the 22d ult., says:—Events are changing every hour; hitherto, I have always written "peace," because up to yesterday every one believed in it to-day we are decidedly "war."

M. Meyendorff was either deceived as regards the feelings of the Emperor Nicholas, or else he endeavored to blind his fellow-diplomatists. M. de la Cour is altogether disconcerted; he is evidently surprised at the turn affairs have taken. Yesterday, a telegraph from Vienna informed us that Russia rejected all the modifications of the note. Some say she only objects to two of them. Still we are waiting to see whether this is to be really war, or merely a suspension of the solution, leaving a door open for future negotiations.

The anxiety is general, but fear is unknown. It is just possible that the free of things may again change; but remember the question has been sifed to the uttermest—it is no longer susceptible of a new view, nor can it remain any longer unsettled, either as regards Turkey or the rest of Europe.

I have always told you that the reason which had the

is no longer susceptible or a new view, nor can it remain any longer unsettled, either as regards Turkey or the rest of Europe.

I have always told you that the reason which had the greatest weight with me as regards peace, was that I considered that unless the European governments were really blind, they would never permit a war, whose first spark must enkindle the whole continent; but now it is of little avail to reason upon probabilisties, and I shall henceforth faraish you only with facts, whence you must draw your own conclusions. By the by, you must bear in mind that all news coming from Russian frontiers, via the Augsburg Gastle, is doubly the tured with imperial views, and must he received cautiously.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

The Geterreckeische Correspondent announces the arrival of the Constantinople mail of the 27th at Trieste.

The advices were that an immediate declaration of war was not imprebable, although expectations were indulged in that mutual concessions night still be made.

There were six English, one Sardinian, one Neapolitan, one Austrian, one Prussian, and four French war steamers lying in the Bespherus.

VENNA, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Accounts have been received, per Triesto telegraph, from Constantinople, to the 20th.

The French and Austrian Ambassadors had urged the Suitan to accept the Vienna note, but he refused to do so. The Grand National Conneil consequently met, and approved unanimously of the Ministers' conduct in declaring war.

A meeting was also held to frame an address to the

ing war.

A meeting was also held to frame an address to the

A meeting was also held to frame an address to the Saltan, requesting him solemnly to declare war. The Berlin telegraphic correspondent announces the departure of General Guyon for Warsaw.

Report says that the Austrian soldiers on furlough are all to be recalled forthwith.

Another telegraphic despatch, via Trieste, says:—

"The beginning of the war is very probable. Firmans with regard to it were expected on the 27th, and were already sent to head-quarters.

"There was great financial embarrassment, and a great augmentation of paper currency."

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 3d instant, and published in the Cologne Gascile, states that the Emperor of Austria and the Archduke Ludwig Charles left the Previous evening for Warsaw.

The same despatch also states that the Vienna Lioyd mentions a report that the Divan had on the 20th of September resolved upon an eventual declaration of war agains: Russia.

Warsaw, Sept. 29, 1853.

agains: Russia.

Warsow, Sept. 29, 1853.

The bank has raised its rates of discount from are percent to six per cent, to commence on the first of October.

There have been riots in the province of Naplouse. 200 persons were killed; and quite as many were wounded. The authorities has not the power to interfere. The Christian population of the Lebanon is in a state of anarchy, and the Druses refuse to obey the government.

Paris, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to four per cent.

The Monitour states that the rumor of an impending medification of the cabinet is altogether unfounded.

After various fluctuations the funds closed with a slight rise on opening prices. The Three per Cents, which opened at 72f. 50c., rose to 73f., and closed at 72f. 50c. for the end of the month. The Four and a Half per Cents closed at 99f. 75z.

end of the month. The Four and a Half per Cents closed at 99f. 75z.

Escharger, Sept. 22, 1853.

A few days ago the Frince of Coburg and the Duke de Nemours arrived here, alighted at the Europa Hotel, and have now left us for Jassy.

Our political and military situation are alike uncertain, and no one knows what a day may bring forth. Upon one point only are all agreed, namely, that the departure of the Russians is for githe present utterly out of the question. The first consequence of this belief is an advance of the Wallachian forces lately applied to the ministry for a considerable supply of wood "for the use of the troops of the regency, staticated on the Lunduce". People here, however, persist in believing that this demand is really made in favor of the Russian soldiery, and they are most likely right.

nere, nower, and they are mest likely right.

Three days ago eight squadrons of hussars and a park of artillery arrived here from Furlita and Draganesohti. The hussars left on the next day for Magnerto, and the artillery was statoned at Fantillimon, about four miles from here. The Russian troops have been moved up from Scherkanetschir to Kalafat, on the Ianube, over against Widdin.

Scherkanetschin to Kalafat, on the Danube, over sgainst Wildin.

Eight days ago, it is said, two Russian officers at Giurgewo, rowed over to Rustschak in a boat, and were well received by the Turks, because they belonged to the Circassian corps. I have before told you that desertions had become very frequent in the Russian army, even among the officer, and that it is generally punished with death. Sickness, too, is increasing very fast. Intermittent fever is especially prevalent, and I am told that the number of invalide is nowless tannen thousand, although this statement is probably exaggerated.

The Turkish news published in the second and fourth editions of the Morning Chemists of yesterday caused a complete panic on our Steek Exchange. Consols fell to 90%, being a decline of two per cent. Railways declined hwavily. Great Southerns 50%, being a fall of nearly £3.

LATEST NEWSPAPER REPORTS. s nothing more definite from Constantinople Letters of the 25th cht. report the prevalence of a very

warlike feeling.

The Paris Patric semi-officially contradicts the state. ent that the Sultan signed a declaration of war on the 27th ult. The council merely resolved that no more conessions could be made, and that the preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy.

The cholera was committing greater ravages than ever

smong the Russians on the Panabe.

Before the Czar left Olmutz he sent off a courier to St.

Petersburg with an order for the raising of a new levy of

FRENCH TROOPS READY TO EMBARK FOR TURKEY. Paris letter writers continue to assert that a French over now magnified into 30,000 strong, is held in readi

from Algeria, and the remainder are the troops lately in from Algeria, and the remainder are the troops lately in camp at Herratt. A corps of 18,000 men was to be organised in the south of France to embark at Toulon, to reinforce the army at Rome. England, they say, was to furnish 10,000 men, to be embarked at several of the Channel ports. It is needless to add that this fine story may be safely discredited in the meantime.

FURTHER OVERTURES FOR PRACE FROM RUSSIA DECLINED BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Times states that the Russian envoy at Paris has been informed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Emperor of Russia's willingness to take a new

that the Emperor of Russia's willingness to take a new note into consideration, and the offers of the representa-tives to craw it up, are too late. The French and English governments have sent notes couched in decided terms to the Russian government, intimating that they are united in their resolve to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan

English Demonstrations in Favor of Turkey.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

[From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 7.]

Last night, the committee appointed to conduct the armagements for the great meeting to be held this night at the London Tavera, for the purpose of eliciting from the metropolitan public an expression of opinion upon the relative position of Turkey and Russia at the present time, and the course which, under the circumstances, ought to be taken by this country, met at Anderton's Hetel, Fleet street, and were assisted in their deliberations by gentlemen who attended from different districts of London Professor Newman occupied the chair.

Letters were lead from Sir James Duke (expressing his hearty concurrence), Sir J. Shelley, Sir B. Hall, Sir C. Napier, (who will be present), and other gen-lemen, including the following from the Marquis of Clanricarde:—

CARLION-TERRACE, Oct. 6, 1853.

Sig. Lived the honors on my return from the Continuant.

lecters were lead from Sir James Duke (expressing his hearty concurrence), Sir J. Shelley, Sir Hall, Sir C. Napier, (who will be present), and other gen lennen, including the following from the Marquis of Charicarde:—

CARIDO-NUMBREC, CO. 6, 1853.

Sir—I had the honor, on my return from the Continent last night, to receive your letter of the 3d, inviting me to attend a public meeting, to be held to-morrow in support of the independence of Turkey.

I fear that pressing engagements out of town will render it impossible for me to be present at the meeting, i do not know the precise object for which it is called at the present moment, but I regiote to learn that there is in Loudon a due sense of the necessity of maintaining the character and inducence of this country by an honorable adherence to even only implied engagements, by upholding the national independence and rights of our less powerful allies, and by a firm, although temperate, resistance of an unjustifiable aggression, calculated to overthrow the balance of power in Europe, to stop the extension of commerce, and to create additional difficulties in the advancement of divilication.

I have the honor to be, sir.

C. Whison, Esc., Secretary.

C. L'ANRICARJE.

The Charman, upon behaf of the sub committee appointed to draw up the resolutions to be aubmitted to the public meeting, reported that they had experienced some difficulty in framing a series so as properly to express their view and preserve due consideration of the various interests involved in the question. They had taken into consideration mainly two points. In the first place, they debated upon the propriety of calling upon the government to suspend the Foreign Enlistment Act, so as to allow British subjects to offer their services to Turkey. Upon full consideration, however, it was decided that the resolutions should not comprehend this object, inasmuch as that the government might resolve termoder material aid to Turkey, in which case the Foreign Enlistment Act would be useled that the present in

which England has bound nersell to maintain Turkish independence.

That not only the interest but the duty and honor of
England call upon her dovernment to discard all secret
and dynastic diplomacy, and to render prompt, decisive,
and effective aid to Turkey.

That this meeting is of opinion that Austria, by reason of her previous course of policy, and of her recent perfidious behavior towards Turkey, ought to be regarded as
an enemy by us, and not overished as an ally.

That an address embodying the foregoing resolutions
be entrusted to a deputation to be presented to her Majesty.

jesty.

6 That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Turkish Ambassador.

Lord Dudley Stuart, it is understood, will take the chair. PUBLIC MEETING AT LEICESTER.

(From the London Times, Oct. 5.)

A public meeting "for the purpose of conveying to government the sentiments of the people of this borough on the necessity of prompt, energetic, and decisive action at the present important crisis of the Eastern question," was convened by the Mayor (Mr. John Manning) on the receiving the light properties. The meeting the properties of 10% inhabitants, this avening. The meeting

was convened by the Mayor (Mr. John Manning) on the requisition of 186 inhabitants, this evening. The meeting was held in the New Hall, and was attended by nearly a thousand persons, composed principally of tradesmen and working men, with a sprinkling of manufacturers and professional nen.

The Mayor presided, and, in opening the business, said that he believed her Majesty's Ministers were as anxious to know the feelings of the people on this subject as the people were anxious to express them.

Dr. Nouar moved "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the invasion of the Daumbian Principalities, and the continued occupation of those provinces by the army of the Emperor of Russin, is an unprincipled act of aggression, contrary to the law of sations, and calling for the most decisive interference on the part of the English people." people."
Mr. W. Harry reconded the motion, and it was carried

sion, contrary to the law of astions, and calling for the most decisive interference on the part of the English people."

Mr. W. Hamp acconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Hours accorded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Hours accorded the motion, and it was carried the Turkish empire being guaranteed by the the most solemn treaties, to which Great Britain has been a party, it is the plain duty of the English government to fulfil its engagements to the utmost, by preserving her territory involute, and by maintaining the Sollan in the full possession of his rights as an independent sovereign."

Captain Hakens seconds the motion, and said he had visited Turker more than once, and so lately as four years ago he left the Turkish deminions for this country. The Turks had been represented by many of the public organs to be a barbarons people, whom it would be to the interest of Christianity to chase out of Europe. A more fallacious representation was never made. The Turks, he was able to say, were among the most enlightened of European nations, if enlightenment meant high moral principle (Hear.) He could assure them that he (Captain Harris) never met with greater hospitality or greater respect than he, being a Christian, met with in Turkey, from all classes. He might say that he placed himself frequently among the Turkish soldiers—and among the highest ranks, butamong the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers—and he could assure them that he was received with hospitality and kindness, and especially because he was an Englishman. And should they suffer the character of Englishmen to fall in the eyes of the Turks' Never. Turkey looked to England in the present case, and to England almost entirely; but he was serry to say—though he did not wish to cast any imputation upon our government—they had a difficult position to maintain, and they may had a difficult position to maintain, and they may be a dimost entirely; but he was serry to say—though the highest part of t

subject.

The motion was then adopted unanimously.

The Rev. J. P. Murssell. (Baptist), without making a speech, moved that a memorial, embodying the above resolutions, be laid before Lord Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that the members for the borough be respectfully requested to undertake its prescotation.

MEMORIAL.

force now magnified into 30,000 strong, is held in reading to the letter written to the letter are posted to the series position in which the interests and honor

of England are placed by the menacing and unjustifiable attitude recently assumed, and still maintained, in defiance of existing treaties, by the Emperor of Russia towards our ally, the Sultan of Turkey.

And we respectfully request your Lordship, as an influential member of the British government, to take such declaive and immediate measures as shall lead to the svacuation of the Danubian Principalities, to the full indemnification of the Sultan for the injuries sustained by the late invasion of his territories, and his future security against the recurrence of such an act of aggression.

Mr. J. Engos seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. manimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the

Opinions of the Leading English Journals.

From Prince Prince 1 and 1 and

he should take the consequences of the difficulty in ridentally created.

But we may now surely appeal to the good sense of Englishmen, and ask if this is a question for war? The encreachments of a power so measuing as Russia must undoubtedly be encountered, if necessary, by the armed resistance of Europe, but at present no encroachments are threatened. Russia is willing to accept the conditions we propose; and, if we fight, we shall be fighting not for terms, but for the form in which those terms shall be framed. The real point to be obtained is the effectual security of Europe by the terms exacted from Russia, and, as a disposition to give such a security is now manifested, it would be an eternal discredit to the diplomatists and givernments of the age if they could not surmount the remaining difficulty without a resort to the extremity of war.

A WAR IN EUROPE—THE FATE OF THE THRONES.

be an eternal discredit to the diplomatists and governments of the age if they could not surmount the remaining difficulty without a resort to the extremity of war.

A WAR IN EUROPE—THE FATE OF THE THRONES. [From the London News, Oct. 7.]

The aggregate red-tapeism and a sistocratic conservatism of Europe have clubbed their forces to persuade the world that the Emperor of Russia ought to be allowed to have his will as regards Turkey, for the sake of peace. If you attempt to stop him, they vow and protest we are sure to have war. They bellow out, with tedious iteration, that the sole object of the advocates of Turkish in dependence is to provoke a war. This is a most unblushing misrepresentation and mystification. The object of the opponents of Russian aggression, throughout the controversy, has been to obtain some chance of preserving peace. They have admitted, with pain, that the bullying attempt at usurpation by Russia has rendered it extremely problematical whether peace can be preserved by any means or on any contingency. The possibility of war they have looked sadly but firmly in the face. But their great argument has been that if there were any way of preserving peace it was by arresting Russian aggression promptly and decidedly at the outset.

The opponents of Russia on the great Eastern question are the real friends of peace. They know the objects with which that Power has sought to steal a march upon Turkey and Europe, under the pretext of defending some petity unmeaning privileges of the Greek rite in Turkey—which privileges have not in fact been assailed. In a series of traties—concluded at the close of as many wars—Russia has contrived to get inserted stipulations vague at first, but gradually becoming more d finite, which might afford it a pretext at any time for interfering in the domestic sfairs of the Ottoman Empire. The object of this incidious, stealthy, unintermitted process was silently to weave around Turkey bonds which, like the magic thread of Maimman, should appear weak until the victim

cr it would have brought on the contest before Russia was thoroughly prepared, and the war would have been more brief.

It seemed fit to the wise heads which regulate the affairs of France and England to think and set etherwise; it seemed fit to the equally wise heads which regulate the affairs of Austria and Prussia to emulate, or go be yond the Western Powers in their temporizing policy. They are now likely to resp the fruit of it. War appears to be all but inevitable. The insolence of Russia—growing more intolerable in proportion as the other Powers gave way to it—has had its matural effect of galling the Torks beyond endurance. The Empler or of Russia, aware of the emptimess of his own and the Austrian treasuries, beginning to suspect that the English and French governments are really in earnest in their opposition to his imperious will, is understood to have shown as mptoms of a desire to retime his steps, but not till it is too late. The Porta is nowice disposed to lit him off so easily as the Western Powers might be.

It is a dreadful thing to book upon war as immediate and incellent? And yet, fully and deeply powersed as we are by this conviction, the longer we reflect upon the matter the more we feel inclined to come to the conclusion that for the joint interests of Turkey and Europe, immediate war is the most desirable termination of the controversy.

Had Plassia accepted the Vienna note as modified by the Turkish ministers, immediate war would have been evolved, but the exter que which existed when the Menschilder that yet, at the reached Constantinople would have remained mantered. At some future period Russia would lave been excited as a said their of the insolions and sarreptitions tensty stipulations to which we have alreaded.

above. The so called peace would have been but a hollow truce. But the first cannon fired on the Panube will blow all those treaties, with all their stipulations, to the four winds of Heaven. May, it may be argued that a mere declaration of war is sufficient in the eye of international law to abrogate all treaties pre existing between the powers thereby placed in the relation of beligerents. The bonds, therefore, which Russia has been silently, at different opportunities, throwing around Turkey will have been broken. The destined prey will have burst from the toils of the spoiler. It must be the care of Turkey and her allies when pacifie relations are re-established between the ottoman and Russian empires, to make a stand against the restriction of every compact that attributes to assert right of interference in the internal and range of Turkey, with the secretically in the Porte within its own dominions—with the independence of the mation. The brushing away of those diplomatic springes which Russia has been so assidiously setting for Turkey would be cheaply purchased by a war.

On the other hand, the want of wisdom evinced by the Emperor of Russia in provoking a war with Turkey at this moment—and of the Austrian government in abetting him—looks like infatuation. A war between any of the despotic Powers and any neighbor at this time can be compared to rothing but one of these buccaneering duels in which the ormbatants exchanged shots over a barrel of gungowder with the top stove in. Europe is everywhere thickly strewed with combustible matter, and they who have most to lose thereby insist upon incurring the risk of setting fire to it. The friends of rational progress—from the most moderate of whigs to the Democratic Pacifique—may shudder at the prospect; but there is not a red republican in Europe, not an incurier by profession, but will hail the commencement of a war with delight. The firerest of tempests, however, must have an end. War must some time or another be succeeded by peace, which will find the despo

provocation—may rest assured that if once it begins to rage in earnest, many of their already tottering thrones will be laid prostrate by it before it blows over.

OPINION OF LORD PALMERSTON'S ORGAN.
[From the London Globe, (Lord Palmerston's organ,)

Oct. 7.]

We extract an article from the *Times*, which will be read with interest, on the present critical position of the question which must be supposed to occupy this day's Cabinet council.

When we are told, on the highly respectable authority of our morning contemporary, that the whole question now turns on a form of words, we cannot help saying that it is exclusive y the fault of one party if it has not been kept a verbal question from the outset. The dispute began about a form of words, and if it had been carried on in kind, there could at this moment have been no sort of danger that Europe should come to blows about a verbal difference. It was because Russia did not stop at words that the spirit and resources of the opposite party have been taxed to the extent they have been, and that its patience has given way under the infliction. If we are asked whether a form of words can be a matter for Europe to go to war about, we reply—No, certainly—any form of words that expresses an honest meaning, would quite satisfy us to stay at peace. But if a dispute merely verbal cannot furnish an excuse for European hostillities, how could precisely such a dispute furnish an excuse for Russian aggression? Horse, foot, and artillery are facts; and if these facts had not been brought into presence, words would never have created the danger which, it cannot be denigd, now threatens the peace of Europe.

When one party in a dispute begins by voice de fait, such as those which, on the part of Russia, first produced alarm, and then exasperation, in Tarkey, no subsequent stage of the quarrel can be treated as a strife about mere verbal punctilios. One of the parties has proved that words are the counters it plays with, not the real stake of the game. When forms of words are soug

of commission, and the persistence in which, in spie of all European mediation—assuredly conducted in the most peace making spirit—is the provocation which has goaded Turkey into the present attitude.

Our London Correspondence.

Alemants Streen, Progenty, 1. Cossoo, Geboer 7, 1856. 5

Dreadful Railicoty Accident in Incland—The Riots is Syriated than the Commission of t

extricated from the grasp of the unnappy house, was living.

Thrice happy they whose hearts are tied In love's mysterious knot so close

No strife, no quarrels, can divide,
And only death, fell death can loose.

There have been riots in the province of Naplouse, in Syria. Two hundred persons were killed, and quite as many were wounded. The authorities had not the power to interfere. The Christian population of the Lebanom is in a state of anarchy, and the Druses refuse to obey the government.

in a state of anarchy and region of the "Your Paris correspondent will doubtless give you an account of the "Crow and the Gold Birds"—i. c., your Minister's reseption, m habit citogen, a the diplomatic dinner, and at the Tulleries, by the Emperor and Emprese. Vida the Times of this day's date.

DON CÆSAR.

Ravages of the Cholera in the Ships Isaac Wright and Silas Greenman.

Cholera had breken out with great virulence on board the packet ship Isaac Wright, which struck on a rock on the 28th uit., off Cape Clear, and had to put back to Liverpool. Before the ship reached the Mersey, forty-seven passengers were thrown overboard, and several others died in the harbor, and were carried ashore. The remainder of the sick were carried in carts to the hospitals, where a large number—it was impossible to ascertain the exact number—had died. The unfortunate survivors are loud in their complaints of the insufficiency of food, and say they were cruelly treated on board; but as these complaints will doubtless meet with proper investigation by the owners of the ship, we forbear repeating the takes that were in circulation at Liverpool on the subject. The Silas Greenman had twenty-seven fatal cases on board.

England.

THE FLORIDA BONDHOLDERS—DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN BELAND—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED—SCOTCH CARPETS FOR THE WEITE HOUSE—SYMPATHY FOR THE TURES—FRO-

AND PIFTY WOUNDED—SCOTCH CARPETS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE—SYMPATHY FOR THE TURES—PROGRESS OF CRIME, ETC.

A meeting of the holders of Florida Bonds is particularly requested, by advertisement, to meet in London, on Tuesday, 11th inst.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Great Southern and Western Railway, at Straffan, near Dublin. A tattle train run full force into a passenger train, and literally dashed it to pieces. All the cars were broken to fragments, excepting one, which, attached to the engine, was propelled by the shock of the collision to the distance of nearly three quarters of a mile. Ten or twelve persons were killed, and so matiliated that their bodies could scarcely be collected. Fifty persons were wounded some of whom cannot recover. The cause of the accident was sheer stupidity in the drivers of the cattle train, who, by the by, escaped unhurt.

The Edinburgh Nesse describes a magnificent carpet, just completed by Templeton & Co., Mile-end, Glasgow, to order, for the White House. This carpet is of the patented Axminister fabric, and is the largest ever made by Messrs. Templeton, being 80 feet in length by 40 wide. The portion woven in the hom without seam, is 72 feet by 31, and the remainder consists of a handsone border, sewed on. The "Gling-in" is a ruby and crimson damask, with three tasteful medallions in the centre, and rish corner pieces to correspond. The medallions are filled with bouncts of flowers, designed and executed with exquisite taste. The entire piece weighs upwards of a ton, and its value is between £450 and £500 sterling—two thousand, four hundred dellars.

Robert Whitworth & Co.'s woollen manufactory, at Lee Bridge, near Hallfax, was accidentally burned on the 4th; damage £500,000.

A public meeting had been held at Leicester in favor of the Turks.

There were 20,143 prisoners in the jails and houses of correction of England, on 18th April last.

The financial agent of Mexico in London has co maunicated to the Committee of Mexican Bondholders the following letter from his Excelle

lowing letter from his executing the new shirter of his Excellency the President been appointed to the ministry of Finance, of which office I have been in charge since the 6th of August, it has been one of my first cares to examine how the dividends of the foreign next had been paid, as this business had all ready come under my notice as member of the old Board of Public Crait, and of the committee of the same as me of Congress. It was this deep regret that I found that the early and circumstances of Congress.

cal revulsion in the copublic in favor of a better internal entire and in the punctual payment of what was due to the punctual payment of what was due to the foreign ored tors, and that the dividend of the set of duly, the as well as those of lat Januar and lat July, the wore in arrear. His Exceller, and lat July, the wore in arrear. His Exceller, and lat July, the word of the second that the second the second to the process of the second to be the second to should be full to communicate the second to the present administration of those in the second to the present administration of the process of the second to the process and the second to the process the second to the process the second to the process that the second to the process the second to the process that the second to the process the second to the process that the second to the second to the process that the second to the second to the process that the second to t Col. F. Facto. Mexico, Sept. 1, 1853.

Review. Sept 1, 1853.

Ireland.

Ireland.

The rapid and great advance in the price of grais, and in fact of all articles of ordinary food, e. just now the subject of general surprise and speculation. A writer in the Belfast Mercury endeavors, in the subjeined communication, both to demonstrate the unreasonableness of the existing and advancing market rates, and also to account for their origin:

With yourself and other well-wishers of our country, I regret much to see the rapid upward movement that our grain market has assumed within a week or two. If this were in the legitimate course of trade there would be nothing for it but to abide the consequences; but, instead of that, this movem at has taken the best informed unawares. So well it might, when we find that there have been planted in Ireland this year 220 000 acres of petatoes, which, together with a superiority of quality, have, up to the present time, yielded more largely than any crop of potatoes we have had for the last ten years. Now, is turn admit, for argument's sake, that the half of the crop may be lost; which will not at all be the case; as I contend there has not been a single potato lost up to this time, the partially diseased ones having all been made use of the pigs, poultry. &c. If we take the produce of the 229,000 acres at six toos to the acre, it would give the immenses amount of 1,320,000 tons, or one-fifth of a ton of potatoes are supplied to be only 6,500,000. Of course I do not say a werd about turnips, mangeld, or beets, corf the immense quantity of fat cattle, pigs and poultry, which, when the Gererment enumeration sees the light, will show as a array of figures in the pig and cattle departments, that has seldom been witnessed by any of us before. Then, as to our cost crop, I believe it is shorter, on an average, thas last year; but this I am sure of, from my own observation, that on all rich, low-lying grounds, it is much better thas it was last year, as on this kind of soil last year it was lost through livarriance; whereas, this

Spain.

MR. SOULE—MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid on the 29th ult. The government, it was said, had resolved to receive him as the envoy of a friendly power, and to await his acts. General Marariedo, a Senator, and who has filled the post of Minister of War, was spoken of as Minister to Washington, Gen. Ros de Olano, the Minister of Marine in 1847, as Minister to Mexico.

The Madrid Gazdis of the 29th ult., contains four royal decrees—one dividing the country into divisions for public work; another reforming the organization of the bedy of civil engineers; the third regulating fairs and markets; and the fourth misking changes in the personnel of the judicial body. Queen Isabella had been ill for two days with sore throat, and had to be bled. But her Majosty had completely recovered, and proposed to go to the church of Atocha, accompanied by the King, to thask God for her happy entrance into the seventh menth of pregnancy. M. de Egans, ex-Minister of the Interior, had refused to accept the post of President of the Commission of Dredits in Arrear, offered te him by the government. A new postal treaty between England and Spain was about to be concluded. General I ara had been confirmed in the Captalney-General I ara had been confirmed in the Captalney-General I ara had been confirmed in the Captalney-General of Madrid. A cabinet council was to be held, for the purpose of fixing, as was generally supposed, the day of the reopening of the Cortes.

STABILITY OF THE CABINET—ARAGO'S FUNERAL—TES MERCHANT NAVY—NAPOLEON'S REWARDS TO EXE CAPTORS—BREADSTUFFS, WINES, ETC.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to

would not materially diminish the average supply. Figs are very backward, but olives are plentiful and healthy.

Portugal.

The wine Grop—exchanges, etc.

Oporto letters of the 29th ult. mention that many of the merchants were in the Alto Douro wine districts, where the vintage partially commenced the previous week. Accounts relative to the wine crops were rather conflicting, but the weather was fine and warm, and very propitious for saving the vintage. Whatever may be the quantity, most accounts agree in stating that the quality of the wine will be very fair.

The Lisbon exchanges on the 29th ult. for bills at three months are quoted by this packet at 54% on London, Paris, 5.32; Amstordam, 43; Hamburg, 43%; Genoa, 5.30. Something has been done on Paris and Hamburg, as also on London, although money was scarce upon the latter except at 54%. New Three per Cent Stock was dull at 46% to 41%; Bank of Fortugal shares, 147 to 142 milreis discount per share, these rates being in Lisbon bank notes, subject to 2% per cent discount. Oporto Bank shares remained firm at 5 to 6 per cent premium in metal.

Our Lisbon letters and papers of the 29th ult do not contain any news of political importance.

The Board of Health was about to declare Newcastle an infected port, and it had decreed Liverpool to be a suspected one, in consequence of advices sent out by the Portuguese Consul, on the 19th ultimo, by the Gaanet steamer. The Norwegian and Swedith ports were all held at Lisbon, to be suspected, while Gothenburg and others were declared infected.

The Portuguese Railway Company had made a second call of £2 per share, to be paid in two months from the 29th ult.

Oporto letters of the 29th ult. state that exchange on London, at ninety days, was quoted \$450 the total routine of business. Many of the merchants were in the Alto Douro wine districts, where the vintage had partially commenced. Accounts relative to the wine and warm, and very propitious for saving the vintage. Whatever may be the quantity, most accounts agree in stati

Italy.

The Duchy of Parma has become a party to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Austria and Fiedmont.

According to letters from Rome, an English company had applied to the Pope for the concession of a railway between Ancona and Frindisi, passing or not passing through Rome. The government had appointed a commission to examine the project.

The Parlamento publishes the following letter from Rome:—

mission to examine the project.

The Parliamono publishes the following letter from Rome:

The greatest division, or rather a complete schiam, exists among the liberal party. In the month of July last they had received pressing orders from Mazzini to act without delay. Opinions, however, were divided, and it was agreed that a nightly meeting should take place, at which slaty persons were to be present. After a long discussion, the Assembly being asked if it was advisable to obey Mazzini's order, replied in the negative by 57 to 3. This result filled with joy and hope the fusionist party, who desire the union of all the Iralians desirous to free their country, without seeking to establish any exclusive form of government.

The Eco dell' Especialist of Naples, of the 22d ult., states that since the publication of the royal decree suppressing the duty on grain, 33,722 quintals were imported at Castellamare and Naples.

The King of Naples has just signed a decree authorizing the construction of a railway between the capital and brindisi. It will be excuted at the expense of the State, the work to be done by the army, and superintended by manufactured in the State foundry, at Portici.

A.M. Moretti, a printer, of Genoa, was tried on the first, befere the Court of Appeal of that city, for having illegally printed M. Mazzini's pamphlet on the insurrection of the 6th of February at Milan. The court deferred its enteres.

Denmark.

Denmark.

Corsenages, Oct. 1, 1863.

The distinguished Norwegian man of letters and statesman, State Concillor Herman Foss, late Chief of the Marine Department, has just expired, in his sixty-third year. Professor Unger is now lecturing on Shakspeare, and it is a remarkable coincidence that public lectures are at his moment given on the great bard in two northern universities—Copenhagen and Christiania.

The cholera is rapidly subsiding in Christiania. On the 5th there were only twenty-five cases and seventeen deaths; total, 1,468 deaths, out of 2,274 attacked.

The present Panish constitution allowing liberty of conscience, the small Romanist party in Copenhagen and of the mark many 6 libert in extend the angle.